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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Marginal Column

**By EMMY LAQUER**

CAMAL Abdul Nasser, head of the Cairo junta, writes in his autobiography (named somewhat vaguely "The Philosophy of the Revolution") that Egypt, or rather the present regime, is called "to lead the Islamic nations, to head the Arab peoples and become the spokesman of the Arab continent." The African motif in Egyptian foreign policy is, of course, not new, but it has been given fresh impetus in recent months. An analysis of Egyptian propaganda scheduled for African consumption may sometimes yield the impression that Cairo already considers all Africa north of the Zambezi as part of a new Egyptian empire. On the political level, visits to Egypt by African leaders are sponsored, while subsidies are paid to certain African associations and newspapers. Last week Sheikh Hassan al-Baquri, Minister of Waqaf, left for Liberia and Nigeria to examine the conditions of the Moslems in that country, and see what services Egypt could render them.

"At this time," he commented, "Nigeria has been anxious to receive visits from Egyptians and delegations which will give them religious education and enlighten them at the present stage of their awakening." We really do not know whether the Nigerians are so anxious to have visitors from Cairo, but there can be no doubt that the Egyptians are very anxious indeed to get to them. On the same day, in the series "The Sudan's Neighbors," Cairo radio broadcast a long talk about the struggle for national liberation in Angola. As it happens, Egypt and the Sudan are no more neighbours of Angola than is, for instance, Freetown. This, however, did not prevent the Egyptian propagandists from making some trenchant observations such as "the Government accepted the offer (to get Angola in 1952) the situation regarding imperialism in Africa would have changed." Apparently, to this very day Cairo regrets this missed opportunity.

VARIOUS means are used to stress Egypt's leading role in Africa. When the Swahili broadcasts were launched some time ago, Cairo radio announced among other things that "Egypt's geographical situation requires it to work for the liberation of the African continent, in which the Nile flows." Attention is drawn to the role of the Cairo regime as "leaders of the African awakening" by means of previous means such as letters purported to have been written by African listeners to these Cairo broadcasts. The following is a typical example: "As one of the leading countries in Africa today, your country has a great duty to fight for those peoples whose countries are still chained by the yoke of imperialism. The Cairo propagandists in the alleged desire of the peoples of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to be united with Egypt and the Sudan. When the Sudan, the country nearest to Egypt and the one with considerable first-hand experience of imperialism and imperialism, proved to have been not overenthusiastic about union with Egypt, this theme had to be temporarily shelved.

IT is interesting to note that in the Egyptian propaganda for East Africa Cairo does not attack just the White settlers but tilts at the local Indians as well. Relations with Abyssinians are not too good; the Ethiopians having made it quite clear that they do not want to be "liberated" by the Egyptians. This has given Cairo great offence. Cairo propaganda has two main themes: one being the subject of Pan-Islamism. In addition it pours out reports on such Pan-Islamic undertakings as the Islamic Congress or Islamic educational project sponsored by the Arab League or the university of Al Azhar; talks about religion in Egypt, daily Cairo radio broadcasts for Moslem festivals. The other line is pseudo-socialist propaganda. Thus it encourages, among other things, the workers of Zanzibar and Pemba together with their organizations and newspapers.

OUR Swahili-speaking friends report that the Egyptian propagandists have been facing considerable linguistic difficulties in their broadcasts. Words like "imperialist" or "Colonialist" do not exist in their language in question and Cairo radio has had to create new terms. In Cairo parlance "imperialists" is *cuwa usawabundu kumiliki* (which literally translates as "people who love to hold away-over their fellow-men." One need not be a Marxist to reject this definition of imperialism. As it stands it could be applied, for instance, to the members of the Cairo junta.

London, January 15.

## Don't Be A Wall-Flower

Don't hug the wall at parties. Get into the party mood. Enter into the spirit of the evening by treating yourself to a glass or two of Vermouth Zichron or Brandy Rishon "extra fine"—made by Carmel Mirashi — from the wine cellars of Rishon Le Zion and Mehoron Ya'akov.

## Jordan Riots Raze American Baptist Mission

While Jordan authorities announced yesterday that the situation "has returned to normal" with the lifting of the week-old curfew, in Washington the State Department disclosed that 1,000 Arab rioters burned down three buildings of a Baptist mission in northern Jordan on Friday.

The State Department spokesman said that the rioters destroyed the school, dispensary, and a house outside the mission compound in Ajlun, but that the hospital inside the compound was not touched. Mr. Baker James Cawthern, Executive Secretary of the Southern Baptist Mission Board, said in Washington that he had been informed by the State Department that all the hospital staff were safe and were continuing their work.

In Philadelphia, the American Society of Friends Service Committee (Quakers) said yesterday that it had received a message that its village development project in Jordan was attacked and destroyed by 2,000 rioters last month. The Committee announced the attack at its annual meeting but added the message had said that the two American staff members at the site at Diddin, a small village 55 kms. north of Amman, were safe. They are Mr. and Mrs. Paul Johnston, who were taken to Jerash by Jordan police a few minutes before the rioters. Later they were taken to Amman by the Arab Legion.

## Curfew Lifted

Curfew was lifted from yesterday morning in Amman, Zarka, Ramallah, Siria, and Tur village and the old city of Amman. The Jordanian army in these places were withdrawn in the exception of small units guarding the city.

## Strict Censorship

The Jordan press, suspended since last Sunday, resumed publication yesterday, but the strict military censorship on news remained in effect.

An official announcement again denied that the Government was offering financial aid, in place of the British subsidy, by Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan, to three states on Wednesday announced that they had presented Jordan with a memorandum regarding their plan for aid.

## U.S. MISSIONARIES KILLED IN ECUADOR

QUITO, Ecuador, Saturday (Reuters). — The mutilated bodies of five American missionaries attacked by fierce tribesmen in the Ecuadorian wilds, were found by a U.S. helicopter crew in the territory of the savage Aucas Indians after sighting them.

## Eisenhower Entered in New Hampshire Primary

CONCORD, New Hampshire, Saturday (Reuters). — President Eisenhower's name was a last night entered for the New Hampshire presidential primary ballot in which the State expresses a preference for a presidential candidate and elects delegates to the party national convention.

## Sudan Applies for U.N. Membership

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuters). — The Sudanese Foreign Minister, Mu'arak Zarroub, announced in Khartoum today that Sudan had applied for membership of the United Nations.

Sudan has also applied for membership of the Arab League. Diplomats in Cairo thought that Sudan's sponsor for the U.N. would probably be one of the other 28 nations which attended the Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia, last April 1.

## Dutch Parliamentary Group Back Home

THE HAGUE, Saturday (INA). — The seven members of the Dutch parliamentary mission who returned last night from Israel were met by the Israeli Minister and Mrs. Yoran. Dr. Gerard Kroonman, Roman Catholic Senator and head of the delegation, said that their visit was "unforgettable." They were impressed by the "honesty and sincerity" of the Israelis who continued their talks despite the dangerous situation.

## Quake Rocks Athens

ATHENS, Saturday (Reuters). — A strong earthquake shook Athens last night, but no damage was immediately reported.

## Cyprus Rivals Jordan As British Concern

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Saturday. — Considerable prominence is now being given to troop reinforcements to Cyprus, most commentators stressing the Jordan disturbance and the danger of a fresh outbreak there as the reason for this sudden move.

## Nicosia Out of Bounds To British Troops

NICOSIA, Saturday (Reuters). — Nicosia, capital of Cyprus, was declared out of bounds to all British servicemen until 8 a.m. on Monday. The decision was officially stated to have been taken because tomorrow is the anniversary of a plebiscite held under the aegis of the Greek Orthodox Church in 1961 in which 97 per cent of adult Greek Cypriots voted for union with Greece.

A spokesman for the Ethnarch, ruling body of the Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus, said that there would be no special celebrations tomorrow but there was one demonstration today. Students at the Greek Gymnasium in Famagusta refused to attend classes and gathered in the playing field.

## Teacher Killed

A Greek Cypriot schoolmaster was fatally shot yesterday in an ambush as he was driving along a mountain road west of Nicosia.

The Governor, Sir John Harding, and Archbishop Makarios met yesterday in a new bid to end the crisis. The present series of talks was begun five days ago. They are expected to meet again on Monday or Tuesday. Informed sources said that the only hopeful aspect of the talks was that they had not been broken off.

## Manchester Scholar Unfolds Dead Sea Scroll

MANCHESTER, Saturday (Reuters). — A Manchester University professor has managed to unfold in a week's work one of the Dead Sea Scrolls after American experts had been baffled by the task for three years.

Prof. H. Wright Baker, helped by a small team, has unfolded the 2,000-year-old copper scroll and translation of it has begun. It is one of those discovered in Jordan in 1947-1948 which are the earliest of the Hebrew Bible. Prof. Baker was given the copper scroll rolled up and as it has unfolded the problem was to unfold it without obliterating the writing. His methods of unfolding it were not disclosed and the method of translation is also being kept a close secret.

Mr. John Allegro, a lecturer who is sharing in the discoveries, said last night, "The secrets will probably be released in the summer simultaneously in London, Washington and in Jordan. The Jordan Government owns this scroll."

## Yadin Refutes Zeitlin

JERUSALEM, Saturday (Reuters). — A detailed, point-by-point refutation of Prof. Solomon Zeitlin's recently released attack on the authenticity of the Dead Sea Scrolls was given last night by Dr. Yigael Yadin in a talk at the Jerusalem Journalists Club.

Dr. Yadin, whose book "The War of the Sons of Light against the Sons of Darkness" has just appeared, took up those of Prof. Zeitlin's arguments which concerned the authenticity of the scrolls. Dr. Yadin refuted the "Jewish Quarterly Review" relating to this scroll. Disproving Prof. Zeitlin's contention that the scroll was written in the Middle Ages by an "unlettered Jew," Dr. Yadin quoted extensively from Josephus and other sources to show that the scroll is likely to have been written in the first century before the Christian era.

In reply to a question, he confirmed that the scroll which had been known as the "Book of Lemah," has now been almost completely unrolled and found to be an Aramaic paraphrase and commentary on the Book of Genesis, containing "new and interesting stories."

## Russia Denies Report Of Jewish Spy Trial

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuters). — The Foreign Ministry today denied a West German report that 138 Jews were to be put on trial in the Soviet Union on charges of espionage for Israel and the U.S.

A Ministry spokesman said that the report was a "pure fabrication" according to "information received from the Foreign Ministry." He had been asked to comment on a report in the West German magazine, "Der Spiegel," which said that the Russians were preparing a show trial of 138 Jews in order to improve the Arab States.

## Dutch Jews Voice Solidarity With Israel

AMSTERDAM, Saturday (UP). — Jewish communities all over Holland will hold "solidarity meetings" tomorrow "in view of the serious situation in the Middle East and the attitude which the Arab countries take against Israel."

This was announced today by the "Aid to Israel" fund of Dutch Jews.

## Utah Governor Won't Pay Taxes for Foreign Aid

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Saturday (Reuters). — Governor Bracken Lee of Utah has challenged the Federal Government to collect the tax on his 1955 income, to test his contention that it is unconstitutional to tax the revenue "for the support of foreign nations."

"I am not attempting to avoid payment of taxes," Mr. Lee said. "I trust you will agree with the necessary legal action against me and thus bring this matter before a Federal court," he said.

## U.N. Sec. to Try Mediation; Entire Council Hits Israel

UNITED NATIONS, Saturday. — While moves were afoot among Security Council members to combine the Western and Soviet resolutions on the December 11 Kinneret raid, so as to achieve unanimous censure of Israel, the U.N. Secretary General, announced today that he might try to initiate mediation between the Arab States and Israel.

## Syrians Say Pact With Lebanon Near

JERUSALEM, Saturday. — An announcement that "almost complete agreement" had been reached in the eight-month negotiations for a bilateral military pact was made in Damascus on Friday night following a meeting between top Syrian and Lebanese leaders, NEABS reported. Similar announcements have been made during the past few months.

## U.K., France, Russia Rap Dulles' Claims

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). — Indignation mounted in political quarters and the press yesterday over the version given by the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, of his claim to have saved the world from atomic warfare three times in the last 18 months.

## Britain Protests Tito's Attack on Baghdad Pact

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BENGHAZI, Saturday (Reuters). — The first Soviet Ambassador to Libya, Mr. Nikolai Generalov, told reporters yesterday before presenting his credentials to King Idris at Tobruk that the establishment of diplomatic relations between Libya and the Soviet Union was an act of great political importance for world peace and security.

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## Russia Hands Bonn 451 War Criminals

HANNOVER, Saturday (Reuters). — The West German Government today took over from a Soviet Army guard a trainload of 451 war criminals, "hard core" of the German invasion operation at the German inner-frontier.

## Socialists Want Mendes-Mollet Rule

PARIS, Saturday (Reuters). — Most speakers at today's opening session of the Socialist Party's National Congress favoured the formation of a "Republican Front" Government, with the Socialist leader M. Guy Mollet, as Premier.

## Manufacturers Ready To Keep Prices Down

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Manufacturers have informed Mr. P. Sapir, the Minister of Commerce, that they will do everything to stabilize prices despite the Histradut demand for wage increases.

## Jordan Infiltrators Fire on Hikers

Jordan infiltrators in Israel territory opened fire shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a group of hikers about four kilometres north of Beit Govria, the Army spokesman announced.

The infiltrators fired from a range of about 300 metres, and then fled.

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**THE** exigencies of the East-West Cold War rivalry, rather than those of trying to maintain peace in the world, have become the motive force of the Security Council in the Israel-Arab dispute. Now that the USSR has captured the lead in the appeasement race from the Western powers the spokesmen of the dual problem: how to out-talk the Russians in their condemnation of Israel and so win the favour of the Arabs, and how, at the same time, to appear only to be protesting disinterestedly against an act of aggression.

In these somewhat unedifying exercises, the Belgian delegate produced the crassest insult when he compared the consistent Arab policy of murder and infiltration to his own people's resistance against Hitler, and Israel retaliation to the brutal Nazi policy of reprisals and repression.

Only for one brief moment did the voice of sanity hesitantly break in on the deliberations when the delegate from Cuba hinted that while a warning to Israel might bring some results, it might also serve to encourage the Arabs to more provocative acts. The Australian delegate, too, suggested that perhaps the Israel attack should be put into its proper perspective against the Syrian provocations.

But these were faint voices indeed, and a sorry enough picture was presented of the statesmen of the world charged with the guardianship of the world's peace. It was Israel which was in the pillory all the time for defying the United Nations. Forgotten completely were the murders at Moshav Yehud in October, 1953, the pathetic abandonment by the Secretary General of the U.N. of the attempt to make Jordan carry out her obligations to meet Israel and discuss peace under Article XII of the Armistice Agreement. Forgotten was the ignoring by Syria of the clear directive of the Mixed Armistice Commission to release the four prisoners held captive since December 1954, forgotten the open announcement by Syria of her revocation of the same Armistice Agreement insofar as the boundaries on Lake Kinneret is concerned, the 108 violations of Israel's rights under the Armistice. None of the members of the Security Council used the strong language they currently employ in any of these instances.

Now they come to tell Israel she must observe unilaterally Armistice Agreements which the Arabs break at will; using them as a protective barrier from behind which to carry on guerrilla warfare against Israel. They refuse to recognize, as the "Manchester Guardian" points out, that the refusal to make peace is clearly Arab policy; that there is no evidence that any concessions made by Israel will make them change it, and they continue to rival each other in arming the state openly that they will use those arms against Israel.

It is difficult to absolve the Western powers of responsibility for this situation and for the dangerous state of affairs in the Middle East. When they chose the road of appeasement they should have foreseen that in such a game the Russians would soon out-run them. Now, not content with running in the Russian wake they are, apparently, intent on seeking further humiliation by trying to approach them and consolidate the two draft resolutions.

What the Security Council will decide on Tuesday, and what form the invective against Israel will be couched in is not yet clear. Only one thing is certain, that this meeting will do little towards bringing peace in the Middle East any nearer.

**THE** last day's debate, before Mr. Sharet's summing up, had not brought a great deal that was new. Mr. Sharet, the Mapai enfant terrible who likes to follow every idea to its ultimate conclusion, however disagreeable, was not cheerful. Nasser's Czech arms are like the Golem from Prague, he says, they rule the man who owns them.

Not long after that Mr. Ben-Gurion was seen scribbling a note at the cabinet table and having it sent to Mr. Haim Arlos, the Deputy Speaker presiding over the session. As Mr. Sharet walked away from the platform the Speaker announced that the debate was now closed, and the House would proceed to vote. Mr. Sharet looked as puzzled as the rest of the members who had all expected Mr. Ben-Gurion to wind up. Mr. Ben-Gurion nodded, so much so as to say that there was no mistake. The Communists motion went off into a tirade of accusations against aggressive Israel and the newly peace and Soviet-loving Arabs that turned the stomachs of even the General Zionists who quickly abandoned their decision not to oppose the non-confidence vote against the Government. The eight members who did abide on the vote — "we will not oppose anyone who says he has no confidence in this government" — included three of the former cabinet ministers. A malicious tongue suggested that their party had taken little part in the debate, and this was the only way they could hope to get much mention in the press.

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## Parliamentary Report

# Czech Golem Rules Egypt

By LEA BEN-DOR

**LAST** Monday evening the Knesset with a good solid majority voted "to note the statements of the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and pass them to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee for study." But behind the conventional vote and "mechanical" coalition there was a measure of genuine unity, more than there has been in any foreign affairs debate in a long time. Everyone is agreed that the urgent need of the moment is for arms of types similar to those received by Nasser, in order to make an Egyptian invasion of Israel as hazardous an undertaking in the future as it has been in the past.

Everyone is also agreed that Israel shall make no territorial or other major concessions to the Arab states. There remains only the gap between the optimists and the pessimists: between those who hope that perhaps Nasser will in the end not force war upon us, and those who are sure that he will. But even the former urge that we must prepare for the possibility of war as though it were already a certainty, and the worst of the latter do not really wish to cross the border into Sinai tomorrow, but at some quite unspecified time in the future in order to rob the enemy of the initiative in battle.

**Sharet's Analysis**

IN replying to the debate, Mr. Sharet was short, sharp and incisive. He is always at his best in analysing the substance of a debate, and in unerringly destroying every argument put forward that is shoddy or short-sighted. A critic of his speech said that it had been over-analytical and that he juggled with the concepts of peace and war, a matter that can no longer be discussed academically. There is a difference between peace and no-peace, he said, but there is also a difference between no-peace and war. It is our position on this slippery incline from peace to war that will have, as he said, to be reviewed from month to month.

The Foreign Minister replied at some length to Mr. Yigal Allon, the former cabinet leader, who had said that the war had been fought successfully last time and that it was only the Armistice Agreements that had proved a failure. Mr. Sharet delved into history and set out the good and sufficient reasons for which they had been made; he did not touch on the undeniable fact that while the Agreements were no doubt as good as could be achieved at that time, they have not been kept.

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